



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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SMILING . . . skipping . . . running . . . over 100,000 children enter San Francisco schools for the Fall terms.

Three new schools open: the Edison, the Commodore Sloat Elementary, the Galileo High School Addition. Over 100 additional school teachers are necessary for the increased attendance.

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The Emporium

SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p.m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p.m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p.m. Headquarters telephone —Market 56. (Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p.m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market, Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bill Posters—B. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Bolliermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 233—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Boymakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p.m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p.m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p.m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p.m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Jewelry Workers No. 38—44 Page.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.

Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

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Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.

Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.

Typeographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15639—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p.m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p.m., 2nd and last at 3 p.m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1927

No. 29



ELIMINATION OF WASTE



(By International Labor News Service.)

Labor's first conference on the elimination of waste, held at Philadelphia last April, shows the increased interest being taken by organized workers in the problems of industry, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics says in the Monthly Labor Review.

In a review of the conference, the bureau tells of some of the definite moves made by organized labor to reduce waste. It says:

"The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union has for some time been giving particular attention to the problems of the printing industry. It has directed its efforts toward the technical advancement of its members and the industry in several ways. It has established a school both for apprentices and for post-graduate courses in presswork and a school in New York City for newspaper pressmen.

Another Helpful Service.

"It also has an 'engineering service' which is free to all unionized newspapers in the United States. Each newspaper furnishes two copies of its editions each day, and these are studied by printer experts with a view of improving them from the printing standpoint. Suggestions are made to the newspaper in question and if necessary an expert is sent to the plant to oversee the changes necessary.

"The question of waste in the manufacture of full-fashioned hosiery was dealt with by the president of the local Hosiery Workers' Union."

After pointing out how waste can occur in the full-fashioned hosiery industry, the bureau says definite improvements in production in many shops is claimed to have resulted from the union's efforts.

Labor Executives Speak.

The bureau goes on to tell of the Philadelphia conference, saying in part:

"The losses to industry through such causes as industrial accidents, strikes and lockouts, and the present system of distribution were pointed out by Mr. Mathew Woll.

"The change that has taken place in the attitude of both men and management as regards industrial waste was discussed by Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. Formerly labor's suggestions were resented, and such questions as duplication of effort, increased efficiency and productivity were considered as being outside labor's province. But, although management assumed full responsibility for industrial success or failure, the losses of industry through any mismanagement fell heavily upon the workers and demands for the broadening of the field of collective bargaining became more insistent and began to secure compliance.

Scientific Methods Urged.

"Several speakers emphasized the part of scientific management in removing the causes of waste in industry. The first of these speakers, Mr. Fred J. Miler, consulting engineer, asserted that improved methods of management, by lessening the labor costs in production through the introduction of labor-saving machinery and in other ways, tended directly to lessen the employer's resistance to paying higher wages. Prof. Irving Fisher urged the unions not only to co-operate with the employers in introducing scientific management but to take the lead in inducing the employers to intro-

duce scientific methods, on the ground which labor is thereby serving its own interests. For 'anything that lowers cost of production tends either to raise money wages or to lower prices, or both.' He urged the unions to 'let the employer have a free hand in introducing improvements, and get the profits, the lure of which induced him to save waste.' But labor should not be made to bear the cost of the change.

"[The employer] should be induced or, if need be, compelled through trade unions, or even by law, to see to it that any workman whose job is lost through improvements in production shall be provided, at the expense of the employer who profits by the change, with every reasonable opportunity to get another equally good job."

Labor Hits Engineers' Views.

"The views presented by three engineers were criticised in three particulars by the representatives of labor.

"One criticism was that the workers are not always given an incentive in eliminating waste, through being allowed a share in the gains therefrom. Also, they want more than wages; they want 'culture and a chance for self-development.' The piecework method of compensation was attacked as being unfair and autocratic unless the workers have a voice in determining the piece rates; also as tending to break up the group spirit of the shop 'by arousing jealousies and rivalries, and by placing undue emphasis upon the individual.'

HOW ABOUT "NATURAL LAW"?

Trade unionists hear much about the natural law of supply and demand and the need to protect this law against "agitators who would monopolize the labor market." Present financial conditions, however, are causing plain talk about bankers. They even hint that this natural law is being violated by its protectors. The nation's banking is under control of the Federal Reserve System, created by Congress, with the approval of bankers. Here is what the latest news service, issued by the financial house of Spencer Trask & Co., New York, says: "We have previously pointed out that the operation of our banking system has, in effect, led to what amounts to artificial hoarding of gold without allowing this money to flow freely into natural channels. This has been proving an obstacle to the more rapid recovery of Europe and perhaps our banking authorities feel that the time has now come to let down the bars and to allow the more unrestricted flow of credit to bring about, through the natural course of trade relations, an improved situation in foreign countries." If the natural course of trade relations is permitted, world conditions will improve, "which eventually means a more permanent prosperity for this nation as well," this news service says.

A young country girl was evidently taking her first ride on the train. The conductor came through the car yelling, "Tickets, please," and after some embarrassment she handed him her ticket.

Soon after a train boy came into her car crying, "Chewing gum." The country girl turned to her companion and said: "Goodness, do I have to give up that, too?"

AMERICA NO PLACE FOR LOW WAGE.

Reports credited to the United States Department of Labor detail the low wages paid to the unorganized workers in certain lines of work notorious for their lack of organization. It does not require statistics to back the assertion that wages in these unorganized, or largely unorganized, occupations are too low. Everyone knows they are too low. The marvel is that workers, so long and so grievously underpaid, continue to shun organization, with its great material and ethical benefits. The so-called unskilled trades have in years past been burdened with the inertia of an unassimilable mass of immigrants. Immigration restriction has reduced this inertia to a point where it is rapidly disappearing. But the heritage of years seems still to deaden the senses of the masses in these occupations. Be that as it may, the lesson of organization stands out with tremendous force. Where there is organization there is at least an approximation of decent pay, and greater still, there is a sense of manhood and freedom that makes for better life and better citizenship. The low wage occupations are a disgrace, not only to those occupations and to the management under which they labor their tortuous way along, but to the nation itself, a nation that prides itself upon its marvelous productivity, its inventiveness and its general industrial progressiveness. The victims of low wages can help themselves through organization in trade unions, but the obligation to bring these workers out of the slough rests equally upon the management of those occupations and upon the whole industrial fabric of the country. There is a certain definite stigma that attaches to a low wage industry and the employers in that industry ought to be made to feel that stigma. What sort of management, what sort of ailing genius is it that in America can starve and subdue its workers and still hold up its head in this civilization of mechanical marvels and productive miracles? What excuse can it offer an outraged sense of decency?

A popular writer wails that because the people have been so busy shouting at Red devils it has been possible for a lot of evil things to happen. He points to Vare, to the Kluxers, to Stephenson, Fall, Doheny, Sinclair and others. This man rates the nation in "one of the lowest states of mentality it has ever suffered." Maybe our collective mental state is low. Surely all manner of evil things have been happening. But the diagnosis offered is about as good as if it were to be said that there is an increase of corns because men have to walk farther for their drinks.

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NOT TRADE UNION SUBSTITUTES.

The union succeeded where charity, welfare work and law failed, is one of the stirring statements on the growth of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union that was broadcast by station WCFL, owned and controlled by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

"For 30 years several generations of workers made vain attempts to rise above the level of the sweatshop. They failed, and all those who could escape individually to more promising fields of American life. But the industrial group as a whole discovered that it had to seek economic salvation collectively within the industry. Moved by this idea, 100,000 men and women arose in sudden revolt, which rapidly developed into an industrial revolution. The sweatshop worker was transformed into an industrial citizen who began a new and constructive struggle for the democratization of his workshop and for the Americanization of his home.

"Only 17 years lie between the beginning of that revolution and the present day. But within the short space of these years is crowded a complex industrial development, the significance of which transcends the limits of the women's clothing industry.

"The change in the life of the women's garment workers, from the early sweatshop to the present status of industrial citizenship, is incomprehensible unless related to one fundamental fact. That is the growth of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The struggle of this union from 1900 to 1909, and its sudden rise in 1910, are dramatic in themselves. But what is more significant is that the union succeeded where charity, welfare work and the law had failed.

"Without the union there might have been a pathetic tale of suffering—suffering from unemployment, occupational disease and other ills of industrial life. But there could have been no industry. The record of achievement, of higher wages, of the reduction of hours to 44 and 40 per week, of the persistent planning which has made the worker a participant in the shaping of his own industrial destiny, would have been impossible. The history of the women garment workers since 1900 is, therefore, the history of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union."

TURNOVER IN FACTORY LABOR.

By Ralph F. Couch.

The turnover in factory labor is slowing down throughout the United States, according to data received by the United States Department of Commerce.

Reduction of labor turnover is one of the problems on which industrial engineers and large employers are working hardest. Slowing down of the turnover means curtailment of waste. Factors in the turnover rate are voluntary quits by workers, discharges, layoffs, deaths and accidents. Of these, the chief factor is represented by voluntary quits.

The rate of such quits thus far this year is reported as about 27 per cent. Last year it was 35 per cent and was preceded by 75 per cent in 1923 and 100 per cent in 1920.

From these data, it is clear that voluntary quits occur most frequently in years of unusual industrial activity. The years 1920 and 1923 were marked especially by a large output of manufactured goods.

Some big industrial concerns are making a continuous study of the conditions under which their employees work and their reasons for leaving the company's employ. This is done with the hope of encouraging men whose work is satisfactory to remain on the payroll.

The sweet young thing was saying her prayers: "Dear Lord," she cooed, "I don't ask for anything for myself, only give mother a son-in-law,"—Bison.

WOULD TRICK EUROPEAN PEASANTS.

Financial interests are discussing the formation of a \$25,000,000 corporation to take off bankers' hands land that was turned over to them by deflated and bankrupt farmers of the Northwest.

It is hinted, says the Minnesota Union Advocate, that the scheme of the promoters is to get immigrants with low standards of living to come to the Northwest and buy these lands at high prices and work the rest of their lives for land speculators. To permit the entrance of these peasants it is proposed to urge changes in the immigration law.

Millions of acres of land were bought at high prices during the war and were mortgaged at the then market price. When the farmers were deflated and mortgages came due, the farmers figured it would be cheaper to relinquish their equity in the land than to pay off the mortgage. In a majority of cases it was impossible for them to redeem the land, as the low prices they were getting for farm products and the high prices they paid for manufactured articles left them no surplus.

The farmers have been drifting to the cities, where they are competing with industrial workers, while the bankers are in possession of an enormous amount of unoccupied land that is steadily declining in price and is wiping out the value of the security held for money lent.

With no interest coming in, and a constantly lowering of farm land values, says the Minnesota Union Advocate, the bankers are figuring how they can unload on European peasants.

STOCKHOLDERS HELD.

The Illinois General Assembly passed pioneer legislation when it approved Senator Thompson's bill which makes stockholders of corporations liable for two weeks' wages of employees.

The Assembly defeated an old-age pension bill, a women's eight-hour bill and the anti-yellow dog bill. Several labor bills were passed. These include a barbers' and an electrical workers' qualification law, increasing the amount of the mothers' pension, strengthening the workmen's compensation act and improving the state mining laws.

The cossack bill was defeated, as was a proposal to place municipal-owned and operated public utilities under control of the State Commerce Commission.

Illness and death played havoc in the ranks of labor's friends. Three members of the legislature, whose past actions proved they could be depended upon, died after election and before the legislature convened. Two were confined in hospitals because of illness during the entire session, and another, who was elected alderman in Chicago, could not come to the state capital and vote on labor measures as his Chicago office would be declared vacant under the law.

WANT FREE HAND TO INJURE WORKERS.

The Ohio constitution provides that where an employer fails to obey safety laws of that state, and a worker is injured through such failure, he (the employer) shall pay an additional 50 per cent of the maximum compensation allowed by law.

Ohio employers are contesting this constitutional provision. The Ohio State Supreme Court refused to listen to their plea and they will carry the case to the United States Supreme Court.

When one considers the purpose of the 50 per cent penalty, no comment on the employers' action is necessary.

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MATERIAL PRICES DOWN.

(By International Labor News Service.)

The recent slackening in national building construction has served to help stabilize wages and bring about further decline in building material prices, according to the national monthly building review, issued by the Building Economic Research Bureau of the American Bond and Mortgage Company.

"While the upward tendency in building wages has not been entirely halted," the review states, "there is ample indication that building craftsmen are not inclined to press demands for increases as they were last year at this time. Labor generally seems satisfied to maintain present wage scales and the agitation for the five-day week appears to have subsided considerably."

"In some localities building craftsmen are cooperating with employers to give impetus to building. Recently, at Tampa, Fla., members of the Bricklayers and Plasterers' Union voluntarily agreed to a reduction from \$14 to \$12 a day.

Strikes in Progress.

"Several important building strikes, however, are still in progress. In Syracuse, N. Y., building operations involving \$17,000,000 are practically tied up by a walkout of building laborers and hod carriers, who demand a 7 cents an hour increase. In Monmouth County, New Jersey, strikes are still in progress in four seashore resorts involving six building trades, which have stopped work in sympathy with the demand of laborers for an increase of \$1 per day. Carpenters in Scranton, Pa., are striking for \$1 a day increase and in Reno, Nev., the plumbers have quit work, demanding a \$1 increase.

"The labor situation was cleared up somewhat in New York when the plumbers returned to work after the employers were forced by a court injunction to end their lockout of 5000 workers in Manhattan and Bronx shops. The lockout was used in an effort to force Brooklyn plumbers, who struck for \$2 a day increase and a five-day week, to return to work. The Brooklyn plumbers are still holding out for their demands.

Wage Gains Recorded.

"Cities in which wage increases were recently granted included Cleveland, Ohio; Newark, Orange, Montclair, Belleville, Bergen, Nutley, Passaic and Paterson, N. J.; Rochester and Riverhead, N. Y.; St. Louis, Mo.; Baltimore, Md.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Madison, Wis.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Nashville, Tenn., and Sioux City, Iowa.

"Except in a few small localities, there is little or no unemployment in the building trades. Some of the larger cities can still use more bricklayers and plasterers.

"Building material prices throughout the country as a whole are continuing the downward trend, which started last September. Closing of 100 hardwood lumber mills, because of the Mississippi flood, however, may bring about a rise in this class of lumber, unless there is further recession in frame building construction. Cement and steel prices are expected to show further softening, but brick prices are showing indication of holding firm."

ARE FASCISTS DIVIDING?

A Geneva cable to the New York Tribune says a breach in the Fascist Party in Italy is threatened. Internal strife has reached such a point, it is stated, that Mussolini may be forced to take sides between the two factions.

One group consists of "young intellectuals" and the other crowd is the strong-arm gang known as "Squadristi," which served Fascism in its early days by forcing castor oil down the throats of dissenters.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Will the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor be the first ever held by the organization in Los Angeles?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the first trade union in Canada of which there is record?

A.—Quebec city printers formed a union in 1827. It became a part of the Canadian Typographical Society, composed of English and French printers and pressmen, a body known to have been active ten years later.

Q.—What is the "ostracism" benefit of the International Molders' Union?

A.—It is a benefit of \$10.60 per week paid to members who have been discharged for carrying out the laws of the organization or the official instructions of a local union. When the local union or the international is unable to secure the reinstatement of such a discharged member and it does not seem advisable to strike to force his reinstatement, he is placed on ostracism benefits, the organization in the meantime endeavoring to secure employment for him in some other foundry.

Q.—What provinces of Canada have minimum wage laws for women?

A.—British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. Nova Scotia has enacted a law but has not put it in force.

Q.—Can the choice of an American Federation of Labor convention city only be made by Federation conventions?

A.—Each convention decides in what city the next convention shall be held, but if proper convention arrangements or reasonable hotel rates cannot be secured in the city chosen, the executive council may change the place of meeting.

WOULD ALLAY UNREST.

With their industry demoralized, British coal owners plead that conditions would be worse if the work day had not been increased one hour, following the miners' defeat.

The coal owners are masters. There is no substantial force that can check the downward course of working conditions.

Statistics show that in the five principal fields, profits have either been less the last year or have been turned into a loss.

Output has increased, but this has intensified the struggle for markets and lowering of work conditions.

The miners declare that the coal owners have used the reduction in cost for price cutting and competitive purposes. "There is a greater crisis, from a financial standpoint, than there was last year, with no prospect of improvement in the international situation," they say.

"How different would have been the position," says the South Wales Miner, "if the coal owners had, even at the beginning of this year, begun the task of putting the industry in order. But it is evident that no such measure of common sense can be expected."

Teacher—I have went. That's wrong, isn't it?
Johnny—Yes, ma'am.

Teacher—Why is it wrong?

Johnny—Because you ain't went yet.—Youth's Companion.

A member of a congregation, becoming angry at a sermon the minister was preaching, wrote the single word "Fool" on a sheet of paper, called an usher to him and had it delivered to the minister in the middle of his sermon.

The minister opened the paper and read what was written, then he said: "A member of the congregation has signed his name without writing the letter."

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MOSCOW TELLS COMMUNISTS HOW.

The executive committee of the Communist International, at Moscow, have prepared a special resolution on the best tactic to apply to American trade unions.

Some trade unionists are prone to believe that the Communists have abandoned their efforts to control the unions, and that warnings against Communists is a cry of "Wolf." The Communists encourage this belief while they continue their boring policy.

The resolution orders Communists to cease setting up "progressive" groups in trade unions. This has proven disastrous in the case of miners, fur workers and cloak makers, and the Russian Communists call on their American unit not to repeat this mistake. The new plan is not to have a definite organization within the union, as this attracts attention.

The resolution continues:

"The comrades active and influential in the trade unions must be drawn more into active party work than heretofore and especially into the work of the leading committees, thus achieving simultaneously the unification of the leadership of the trade union work by the party. The entire party membership must regard the work of the trade unions as the most important task of the party."

This call to center every effort on controlling the unions speaks for itself.

The especial need, the resolution continues, is to develop a "broad left wing" in the unions. The Trade Union Educational League, a Communist wing, must not maintain a rigid organization, but must adjust itself to conditions. In other words, it must not show its teeth unless conditions justify this policy.

"All measures must be taken," it is stated, "to place leadership in the hands of Communists and of other reliable left workers."

The Communist tactic is plain. They would make revolutionists of unionists, who are disciplined to obey orders. This purpose was stated with exceptional clearness in the March, 1922, issue of Labor Herald, by W. Z. Foster in explaining the functions of the Trade Union Educational League:

"... The fate of all labor organizations in every country depends primarily upon the activities of a minute minority of clear-sighted enthusiastic militants scattered throughout the great organized masses of sluggish workers. These live spirits are the natural head of the working class, the driving force of the labor movement. They are the only ones who really understand what the labor struggle means."

The line is here drawn between Communists and trade unionists.

The first has a contempt for organized labor unless they obey orders.

The trade unionist believes that intellectual development is the base of progress.

The Communist is not interested in mass intelligence except in so far as it makes workers regimented and a disciplined force under control of those who insolently declare they "are the natural head of the working class."

The Communists have over what they term a "bureaucracy" in the labor movement and accept orders from far-off Moscow on the best method to goose-step organized labor.

HAVE FUNNEL IN CAR.

A small funnel is a handy bit of equipment in your car, according to the California State Automobile Association. It may be used to fill the vacuum tank in the event you run out of gasoline, or the vacuum tank does not function.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

CIGAR DANGERS.

By Isador Holtzer.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 228 of San Francisco wants to call to your attention the conditions that exist in some of the cigar factories and the conditions that some brands of cigars are made under in this city. Until June, 1924, the La Natividad cigar was a strictly union-made cigar, but on above-mentioned date they quit business and sold the La Natividad brand to Ehrman Bros. & Horn cigar jobbers, who in turn called it the New La Natividad and let a contract to the Petri Cigar Co. to make their cigars. The Petri Cigar Co. also makes the Toscano stogies and the Van Camp cigar. They have been unfair to the Cigarmakers' Union from the time they started to make cigars and are still unfair. On the first floor the Petri Cigar Co. has four automatic machines; on the second floor there are about 75 men and women making cigars at wages ranging from \$5 to \$6 below the union bill. On the third floor there are about 50 Chinamen making the New La Natividad and Van Camp cigars. They also have a sign about ten feet by four feet saying, "This firm does not recognize any union and any employee talking unionism will be immediately discharged."

The El Primo cigar is manufactured E. Goss & Co., formerly E. Goslinsky & Co. They are the originators of the so-called American plan cigar factory and pay about the same wages as the Petri Cigar Co. They have a factory here and a much larger factory in Los Angeles, where they pay \$1 to \$2 less than they do here per thousand. The largest part of the cigars made in Los Angeles are shipped to San Francisco and no doubt sold here, the buyer being under the impression that they are made in this city.

There are several other smaller shops in San Francisco that are working under the same conditions as the above-mentioned shops.

There are also several small jobbers and cigar peddlers that are selling the product of Chinese shops, which are again flourishing in this city. In conclusion, we wish to say that the cigarmakers are very much discouraged, and we have no inducement to offer them unless we can create a demand for the union label cigars and thereby create jobs for them in union shops. Therefore we ask all delegates to bring this matter forcibly before their respective unions.

IMPROVED ACOUSTICS.

An invention has recently been produced at the National Physical Laboratory for investigating the sound properties of models of public buildings.

The importance of this invention is obvious when one considers that up to the present architects have had no accurate method of forecasting the acoustics of their projected buildings. Public halls, churches, theatres, schoolrooms, etc., are designed and no one knows whether they will be good or bad for speaking or singing until they are built.

The instrument consists of an electric current containing two spark-gaps. In one gap the spark makes a loud noise, while in the second the spark makes a bright flash. By connecting the second gap to a condenser the bright spark is delayed so that the sound wave from the loud spark has proceeded some way before it is overtaken by the light ray.

When the light ray passes through the front of the sound wave it is refracted, which enables a photograph of the position of the front of the sound wave to be obtained. Thus the wave can be traced all round the inside of the model after reflection from the sides. It is believed that it is not difficult to deduce from the model what will happen in the completed building.—Manchester Guardian.

A DANGEROUS PROPHECY.

Secretary of Labor Davis says the era of big strikes has passed because business men are learning that their prosperity is a Siamese twin of the workers' prosperity. True, some of them do seem to be learning that lesson, but by no means all have learned it. And wages are by no means the only cause of strikes. Humanity's fiercest battles have been for principle. There will be more great strikes if and when there is a sufficiently sharp division between workers and employers, be it over wages or something else, with the chance in favor of something else. New York has just narrowly escaped a subway strike. The issue was not wages; it was recognition of the union.

WINDOW VERSUS FAN VENTILATION.

A previous study of the New York Commission on Ventilation which recommended the window system of ventilation rather than the newer fan system required by some of the State laws, has caused considerable controversy between hygienic authorities and ventilating engineers. As a result, the commission is conducting special studies in Syracuse and in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., in connection with the urban and rural health demonstrations which the Milbank Memorial Fund is aiding. It is hoped that this investigation will help to determine the relation between the system of ventilation used and the health of school children.

September Promises Big Things in the way of more startling economies.

Full details will soon be disclosed.



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Summerfield & Haines	.997 Market St.
Wm. Weinstein	1037 Market St.
H. Warshawski	6340 Mission St.
H. Lowy	2447 24th St.

THIS WEEK'S TIDBITS

By Betty Barclay

BEEF LOAF.

1 pound ground round steak
2 cups cold rice
1 chopped green pepper
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup water
1 chopped onion
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon sage
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon celery salt
salt, pepper

Mix ingredients as given. Place in greased baking pan and dot with fat. Bake in moderate oven and serve with tomato sauce or spaghetti.

BACON SUGGESTIONS.

1. When making dressings for poultry add two or three slices of bacon cut into dice (use scissors).
2. Use bacon cut into dice in making stuffings for baked dishes.
3. Add three slices of bacon, cut into dice, to each pound of meat when making hamburg loaf, hamburg steak or Spanish roast.
4. Use two slices of bacon cooked and finely chopped as a savory addition to the filling for stuffed egg salad.
5. Use three slices bacon, raw or left-over cooked, in the filling for stuffed tomatoes, stuffed peppers or stuffed eggs.

GINGER ALE SALAD.

2 tablespoons granulated gelatine
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups ginger ale
2 tablespoons lemon juice
2 tablespoons sugar
1 cup diced canned pineapple
1 cup orange juice and pulp
1 cup seeded white grapes

Soak gelatine in water five minutes, then dissolve over hot water. When cool add remaining ingredients, with a light sprinkling of salt and paprika. Turn into individual molds and chill. Serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise.

PEANUT BUTTER FRUIT.

Remove the pits from firm, well-shaped dates and insert in the cavities small portions of peanut butter. Roll in fine granulated sugar set aside to become firm before using.

Prunes which have been softened by soaking in cold water, then thoroughly dried, may be used in place of dates, if desired.

LEG O'LAMB.

Trim leg and wipe with a damp cloth. Lace through the lamb pieces of onion and carrot with a larding needle. Dust with flour, salt and pepper. Cover with two tablespoons of oil or fat. Bake in a moderate oven, allowing about twenty minutes to the pound plus thirty minutes.

PINEAPPLE TAPIOCA.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup quick-cooking tapioca
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
1 quart hot water
1 cup canned pineapple (grated or chopped)

Cook tapioca, sugar and salt in hot water in double boiler 15 minutes, stirring frequently. Remove from heat and stir in pineapple. Chill. Serve in glasses garnished with sweetened and flavored whipped cream. If fresh fruit is used, it should be sweetened to taste and allowed to stand $\frac{1}{2}$ hour or more. Any available fruit juice may be used as part of liquid.

THE BRIDGE OF PEACE.

By William A. Nickson.

A short time ago an important event took place. The international bridge connecting Canada and the United States was officially opened and dedicated with fitting exercises. Good-will was manifested on the part of the representatives of both nations and the recent debacle of the Disarmament Congress at Geneva was minimized by the hearty expressions of the speakers.

Events like this show the way to better feeling between labor and capital. The "bridge of peace" closes the gap of discord and misunderstanding and industry goes forward.

Labor has cause to rejoice at the strides taken in the fight against that misnomer—the so-called American plan of certain captains of industry in dealing with their employees. Their promotion of the counterfeit company union is partial admission that "collective bargaining" is the only right and judicial way to settle disputes. Solidarity and militant methods on both sides in the past, though expensive, have served a good purpose. The mettle of the workers has been proven.

How can labor best hold the ground gained during the last fifty years? After the World War a concerted effort was made to lengthen the working day of some of the skilled workers. It met a signal defeat. The eight-hour day is an accepted fact because the principle is sound. White-collar workers and unskilled labor can by organization and demonstration of increased production to their employers obtain the shorter working day.

To maintain greater solidarity labor must marshal another arm in its strength. The woman's auxiliary must receive greater support and encouragement than ever before. Wives and sisters of the workers are great aids to a better standard of living by reason of their demand for the union label on the goods they buy. When business men find a cumulative demand for goods made under fair conditions, their shelves and display counters will show the products of union labor.

Industry and prosperity must go forward together. To stand still is to go backward. The outlook will be bright when labor patronizes her friends. Demand the union label at all times. It is good business.

EARNS LIVING SELLING TIME.

One of the most unusual businesses in the world, that of selling the correct time to watchmakers, still is carried on in London by the daughter of the man who founded it in 1831.

At that time, the Royal Astronomer suggested to a friend that people who needed the exact time ought to be willing to pay for it. The friend followed the suggestion and soon had all the London watchmakers as customers. At his death, his wife took over the business, and now the daughter makes \$2500 a year by setting her watch at Greenwich Observatory and then visiting her fifty clients once a week.

WORK OF COMPANY UNION.

During the first half of 1927 the gross earnings of the Pennsylvania fell off \$3,143,461, but the road's profits went up \$7,464,055, or 17 per cent.

This is accounted for by the fact that the "Pennsy" slashed maintenance expenses \$10,547,-293.

The "company union" shopmen were hard hit, the decrease in their pay roll being over \$8,000,000.

This thing of deferring maintenance of roadway and equipment, in order to make the right kind of financial showing, is an old game in the transportation industry. But it is hard on the workers.

Organized labor has consistently argued that the system was uneconomical, but many of the roads refuse to give serious thought to the problem of stabilization of employment, although it would undoubtedly mean money saved for them in the long run.

LOYALTY.

Loyalty is a creed, a duty and a sentiment. It is a creed because the loyal person says, "I believe in my organization, what it is, what it stands for, what it does." The implication is that he will do his best to make it and keep it in the path of its life.

Loyalty is a duty because it implies allegiance. Every member of an organization by the very fact of his membership is bound to obey the laws of the organization.

Loyalty is a sentiment. It implies affection, love and enthusiasm.

These three are not fully expressed in shouting or "rooting." Loyalty to your organization must be lived.—David Kinley.

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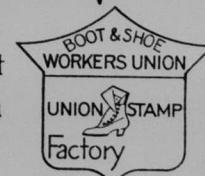
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Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
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In the labor movement, as in every other democratically conducted institution, there are those who are always suspicious, always doubting the purpose of others in every move and always ready to place wrongful and harmful interpretations upon the conduct and actions of others. Such creatures are usually so knavish themselves that they habitually feel that no other person can be otherwise, and they go on through life snooping, sneaking and searching for trickery and deception on the part of everybody. This surely must be a miserable world for such characters because they must be on guard even in their sleep lest they reveal some of their crookedness. As a man thinketh so is he.

Judge Elbert H. Gary is dead, and now we are hearing from those who "bent the pregnant hinges of their knees that thrift might follow fawning" what a great friend of labor the deceased was during his lifetime. They tell us that the humble workers worshiped him because of the consideration he had for their welfare. And we are expected to believe such stories in spite of the fact that he maintained the twelve-hour workday and the seven-day week in the steel mills for years even in opposition to requests from two Presidents of the United States that he inaugurate more humane working conditions in the establishments over which he presided. We are also told that the American people owe much to him for his great service to them, and we are expected to forget the fact that he insisted upon a high tariff on imported steel so that he could charge the people high prices and keep American wage workers employed while all the time he flooded the country with the scum of the world by filling his mills with cheap labor and depriving the native worker of the opportunity to earn a decent living. A fine illustration of this was given the American people during a bond election at East Youngstown, Ohio, a strictly steel town. The city had a population in excess of 17,000, but when the school bonds were voted upon they won by a vote of 69 to 23. This man, who is now being so profusely praised by his sycophants was responsible, more than any other one individual, for the failure of sensible immigration legislation over a long period of years, and he did not yield a particle until almost frightened to death by the possibility of Bolshevism gaining a powerful hold in the country. Such are the ways of the servile that for financial reward they would praise the devil.

LABOR DAY

It is now but a short time until Labor Day, the first Monday in September, and we desire to remind members of organized labor that the movement is in the midst of a great world-wide struggle with those whose purpose it is to strangle the unions to death if they possibly can and that the only valid excuses for failure on the part of any trade unionist to appear in the parade on that glorious day are those of sickness and working. The pursuit of pleasure must not be allowed to interfere with this serious duty. There are many other days during the year that may be devoted to recreation and amusement without any great harm to anyone, but Labor Day, particularly during these trying times, should be given over to the promoting of the cause of the organized workers.

We realize that some of those who are in the unions but have never had the union in them will take exception to the idea that they should do anything of an inconvenient character in order to advance the interests of all workers unless it is made clear that there is to come direct and immediate benefits to them as a consequence of devoting a little time and service to furthering the labor movement. With such people the impression seems to prevail that it is the business of the officers to make all the sacrifices in these modern days and that the members should not be called upon to do anything except reap the benefits that come through holding membership in their respective organizations.

However, a mere casual glance back over the history of union labor in this country will serve to convince the most selfish individual that disinterestedness and inactivity have never resulted in improved industrial conditions for the wage earners. There are still many members of the different unions living who can clearly recall the enormous amount of work required of them and the sacrifices they had to make in laying the foundation for the present organized labor movement. They need but allow their memories to drift back a quarter of a century to the time when the strike was absolutely the only weapon they had as an instrument of gaining increased wages or improved working conditions, and when the normal workday was ten or twelve hours and the most skilled mechanic received only two or three dollars for such a long, tiring period of toil. In those days employers who would sit down and discuss wages and conditions with representatives of the organized workers were few and far between, because the general rule was that the trade unionist dare not let his employer know that he had the audacity to join a union and attempt to have anything to do with the fixing of wages, the regulating of hours or the determining of the conditions under which work was performed. These facts, if nothing else, should be sufficient to bring into the parade every man and woman who can possibly do so in order to demonstrate to the pioneers of the movement that their sacrifices and their struggles were not altogether in vain.

Of course there are members of the newer generation who have not experienced the long hours of toil, the low pay and the really terrible working conditions that were quite generally maintained by employers in the days when the unions were young and weak. Nor are these newer unionists able to fully appreciate the bitter struggles and the discouraging trials that confronted the old-timers at every turn and the sterling brand of courage that was necessary in order to persevere in their efforts until the fairly humane conditions of today were ushered in in the industrial world. It is too much to hope that these youngsters, because of their lack of practical experience with the conditions of the past, will ever be fully able to realize what they owe to the labor movement, but is it too much to ask of these heirs of these struggles and the benefits secured through them, to respect organized labor to the extent of giving a few hours one day in the year to participation to the fullest extent in the celebration of Labor Day? The parade on Monday, September 5, will furnish the answer.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective. Demand it on all the things you purchase. Merchants will then appreciate that you mean business.

The Michigan Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution appointed the following committees for the coming year: Public welfare and defense, Truman H. Newberry and Edwin Denby; Americanization and patriotic education, Charles Beecher Warren. For the benefit of those of our readers who are not acquainted with, or have forgotten the above patriots, we may say that: Newberry was refused a seat in the United States Senate for having debauched the electorate of Michigan. Denby was resigned from his post as Secretary of the Navy on account of his connection with the naval reserve oil scandal. And Warren is the gentleman receiving two high appointments from President Coolidge who bears the unique distinction of being one of the very few presidential appointees the Senate declined to confirm since the founding of the republic.

There are 200,000 people in the water-logged country of the Mississippi who are facing actual starvation if reliable reports are true. These people have no chance to plant or harvest any crops and their homes, their possessions and their credits are gone. Only about two-thirds of the vast inundated area will produce a crop of any sort. Newspapers carry much news of doings in certain quarters, but no word comes of any plans for relief in the southern stricken states. From South Dakota there comes no word of intention. There is much mention of the relative values of lures—worms or flies; something about cowboy clothing and cerise shirts and birthday cakes and missing raccoons, but no word about the flood sufferers. It was "bad politics" to call a session of Congress, so the politicians said. It was, therefore, conversely, good politics to let the matter of the relief of hundreds of thousands of sufferers go by default, and better politics to kid the "yokels" of the Middle West. That clears the atmosphere considerably, but it does not help the starving nor lessen the chances for a pestilence in the Mississippi Valley.

We sat in at a meeting a short time ago of alleged highbrows and found there, just as at every other gathering of people, what Theodore Roosevelt called the "lunatic fringe." There were persons participating who were as wild in their ideas and opinions as any Communist at a labor meeting, and they were just as talkative and wanted to monopolize the time with their pet hobbies. They were not all reds, but the ideas of all the nuts, of whatever color, were just as dreamy as are those of the great world-savers of a crimson hue. As the meeting went on it became better than a vaudeville show and the chairman, a man of education, but not schooled in handling large audiences, did not know whether he was standing on his head or his feet when the scramble began between the different factions for the opportunity to promote their cure-alls. The truth is that one will find, in making the rounds of meetings, that labor gatherings are usually better conducted than are those of other classes of people, and this opinion is based upon wide experience and not prejudice in favor of labor. Unions are really great training schools in parliamentary practices.

WIT AT RANDOM

A lady was telling us the other day that she used to sit up until 1 o'clock in the morning wondering if her sweetheart would ever go home. Now she declares that she sits up until 1 o'clock every night wondering if he will ever come home.

"You seem fond of the druggist's little boy."

"Yes, he kin git all the pills he wants for our air-gun."

"Do you and your wife ever think the same?"

"Yes; when I'm at the Labor Temple late we do. She keeps thinking what she'll say when I get home, and so do I."

First Stenographer—Isn't it terrible the way we have to work these days?

Second Stenographer—I should say it is. Why, I took so many letters yesterday that I finished my prayers last night with "Very truly yours."

"Yassum," said Callie, the colored cook, "I been engaged now for goin' on ten days."

"Who is the bridegroom?"

"Wellum, he's a mighty nice man."

"Have you known him long?"

"Yes, indeedy. Don't you 'member, Miz Harrison, dat about two weeks ago you lemme off one day right after dinnertime so's I could get to the fun'el of a lady friend of mine?"

"Yes, I do."

"Wellum, de one I'm fixed to marry is de corpse's husband."

The business of the two brothers was distinctly bad, and had been for some time, so they decided to hold a board meeting of their own. "George," said the elder brother, "I expect you've noticed that things are pretty bad lately?"

"Yes, I have," answered the other. "We'll go bust unless we have a—well, a burglary."

"Burglary!" echoed the elder. Why not the old-fashioned but simple fire?"

"No, no," said George. "Burglary's best, because if the insurance people refuse to pay up we don't lose anything!"

Dr. Egbert Moran, the psychoanalyst, said in a recent lecture:

"Bashfulness is a defect easily eradicated by psychoanalysis—and what a wretched thing bashfulness is!"

"How bashful you are!" a pretty girl said to a young man.

"Yes," said he. "I take after father there."

"Was your father bashful?"

"Was he? Why, mother says if father hadn't been so darn bashful I'd be four years older."

It was the first play he had ever written, and at the same time the worst thing his friend, the producer, had read for years.

"Sorry, my boy," remarked the producer, "but I couldn't do this, it's too long for the stage."

"But, I say," expostulated his friend, "surely a little thing like that could be fixed up. Couldn't you lengthen the stage a bit?"

"What has four legs, no wings, but can jump as high as the Woolworth Building?"

"I give up."

"A dead horse."

"But a dead horse can't jump."

"Neither can the Woolworth Building."

"Is your wife still at home?" a gentleman we know was asked by a friend. "Not much," he retorted. "She is louder there than anywhere else."

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

After his head had been cleared of his illusions about the beauty of Bolshevism, one Morris Gordin, then in Russia, bethought himself to come back to the United States for two reasons. One was that he might escape from the clutches of the Red machine, of which he was no longer enamored. The other was that he might render service to American democracy and thereby, in so far as possible, expiate his sins against democracy by his erstwhile espousal of Communism. So Morris Gordin came back to America to tell Americans about the hatefulness of the Red regime in Russia. When Morris Gordin left Russia it was not customary for Communists to merely walk out, without permission or reason. So this man left Russia under an assumed name and with a forged passport.

* * *

Morris Gordin came to America via Canada. On the Canadian border he was met by an American publisher who wanted to print what the returning traveler had to relate. This publisher advised Gordin to enter under his alias and with his forged passport. This Morris Gordin did, afterward writing with perfect candor about the whole affair and publishing a picture of the passport. He relates that he was under the impression that his entry in that manner had been arranged and that the agents of our government were his friends in that arrangement. For some months Morris Gordin continued to write and to speak and to proselyte among those whom he could meet. He was happy rendering service, denouncing Bolshevism. Then one day a blow fell. Morris Gordin was taken up by officers of the law, charged with being an illegal entrant, subject to deportation.

* * *

Morris Gordin was tried in Chicago and the trial board ruled that he was an illegal entrant, subject to deportation. Appeal was taken to Washington, where, in the Department of Labor, presided over by James J. Davis, an appeal board heard an appeal, joined in by a number of Americans who believed that Morris Gordin is an asset to America and Americanism. Gordin was a soldier in the American army. There is a law, which expired in July, giving ex-soldiers certain preferences in securing citizenship. Gordin wanted to become a citizen. He and his friends pleaded that he be allowed to leave the country so that he might re-enter under his own name and seek citizenship. This met strenuous objection at first, but finally, after long delay, such as government departments sometimes delight in, a decision was rendered, holding Morris Gordin an illegal entrant. But he was to be allowed to depart and re-enter, if he could arrange to do so. But a few days remained before the death of the law under which this might be done. An earlier decision would have given ample time.

* * *

When Morris Gordin rushed to the Canadian border in a frantic effort to do the seemingly impossible, the Canadian authorities at the port which he selected refused to allow him to enter Canada. There was nothing left for him to do except give up the effort. That, in very brief form, is the case of Morris Gordin. He is subject to deportation to Russia. What saves him for the time being is that the United States Government is not deporting any aliens to Russia.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

ANTI-UNION BILL IS PASSED.

The House of Lords passed the Anti-Trade Union Bill by a vote of 86 to 17. The bill has been approved by the House of Commons, but it will revert back to that body because of an amendment made by the Lords.

The bill destroys practically every right that the British trade unionists have secured in the last century. It also weakens the Labor Party by compelling every worker who would pay the small Labor Party assessment to state in writing to the proper government official that he favors such action. Under the present law a trade unionist is exempt if he notifies the official. Approximately but 100,000 unionists out of more than 4,000,000 have taken advantage of the law.

Under the new bill if a union of 100 members voted unanimously to pay the levy, each one of them must make an additional statement in writing and mail same to the government official.

On the industrial field, workers will be subject to stringent limitations. All strikes that "tend" to coerce the government or a community can be enjoined by a court at the request of the attorney general.

Discussion on this clause showed wide differences of opinion between England's most skilled lawyers.

Lord Gorell lead the fight against the bill in the House of Lords. He said no ringmaster with a crack of his whip or a mere nod of his head has sent his team so smartly one way and then the other as those who had forced this legislation through.

The government, he said, was applying the eighteenth century mind to twentieth century problems. Industry needed nothing so much as peace, but no one would rejoice at the passage of this bill, except the extremists on both sides.

The time would come, he continued, when many of those who voted for the bill would admit in their heart of hearts that there never was a greater blunder perpetrated by any responsible government.

Lord Reading said the government had adopted the wrong course in introducing the bill before making any attempt at agreement or explanation before an independent commission and before it was proved that the general strike had rendered such a bill necessary. It was lamentable, he said, that when the country stood so much in need of industrial peace that this legislation—which would only embitter relations—should have been introduced by the government. He predicted that interpretation of the clauses of the bill, which caused wide differences of opinion between lawyers in both houses, would bring the same turmoil in the courts.

Viscount Haldane said the bill sought to repeal common law and it restricted liberty.

FAKE "EQUAL RIGHTS" DENOUNCED.

Rev. William Boyd, Catholic priest of Rapid City, S. D., has joined Western trade union women in their fight against the National Woman's Party plan to annul protective legislation for working women by securing an "equal rights" amendment to the Federal Constitution. The National Woman's Party called on the President at his summer home, near here.

"The hardest work that some of these feminists do," said the clergyman, "is to sit upon the plush cushions of their limousines. You may well take note of the fact that none of the women who work for a living in the factories and stores, and who carry union label cards, were present in the delegation which called on the President and pretended to be so much interested in the 'welfare of the working women.' It was because the women who do the real work know that the 'equal rights' movement would destroy the wage and labor laws that have been enacted for their protection."

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

M. Henri Bernstein believes that "if the English and French could put their qualities together they would form the perfect man."

Then let us hope it can't be done, for the perfect man would be a perfect bore.

It is the imperfection of humanity that makes it so absorbingly interesting. It fails, and we love it for its failures. It proves itself to be weak and ignorant, or strong and tyrannous, and for these imperfect traits of its character spring all the tragedy and comedy of history.

It sins and torments itself with ideals of virtue. It sets its eyes upon the austere summits, close to the clouds, and stumbles into deep holes because of its sordid passion for the things of earth.

It is sage and cruel, and yet is easily moved by a tale of sorrow. It is rapacious. Inflamed by the lust of greed it has perpetrated atrocious crimes, waged devastating wars, enacted many a terrible drama of betrayal. But it can be generous, too, and nobly self-sacrificing.

Because humanity is imperfect, it is capable of improvement. However low it may fall, it can climb again. And that is the glory of our race.

I hold it truth with him who sings
To one clear harp in diverse tones,
That men may rise on stepping stones
Of their dead selves to higher things.

No, Monsieur Bernstein, we don't desire perfection for mankind. Perfection stands still. It is petrified. It can't be better. It can't be worse.

And because it is eternally changeless, it is infinitely dull.—Alberta Labor News.

THINGS LABOR DOES.

It raises wages.

It prevents a reduction in wages.

It shortens the hours of work.

It prevents the lengthening of work hours.

It opposes exploiting the public and the government.

It favors equal taxation.

It promotes legislation in favor of the masses.

It opposes legislation in favor of big business.

It does not corrupt legislative bodies.

It does not corrupt the courts.

It does not corrupt and prostitute the press.

It works hand in hand with the church.

It gives moral and financial assistance to fraternal organizations.

It gives moral and financial assistance to welfare organizations.

It favors and enacts child labor laws.

It favors and enacts workmen's compensation laws.

It favors and enacts safety appliance laws in mine, mill and factory.

It favors and enacts old age pension laws.

It favors and enacts widow and orphan pension laws.

It favors and assists in organizing the wage earners.

It developed and enacted all public school laws.

It favors and enacts compulsory education laws.

It favors and enacts co-operation laws for farmers and wage earners.

It opposes war unless our country is invaded or rights trespassed.

MANY TWO-CAR FAMILIES.

Eighteen per cent of automobile-owning families in the United States have more than one car, according to the information received by the California State Automobile Association.

INTERSTATE TRAFFIC INCREASES.

The trend toward more interstate motor vehicle traffic is increasing according to recent surveys which have been reported to the California State Automobile Association.

LONG YEARS OF SERVICE.

Major Phillip F. Coghlan, aged 95, won the first honors in the contest for the oldest active printer in America, conducted by the committee in charge of the Fourth Educational Graphic Arts Exposition, to be held in Grand Central Palace, New York, September 5 to 17. Major Coghlan will be presented with a gold medal. The contest was surprisingly close and the judges went to considerable pains to ascertain the exact facts before announcing the awards. The Major, they learned, had been an active printer for 79 years, having started in 1848. He is now employed at St. Louis, Mo. He has spent nearly 44 of his 79 years in the trade in the composing room of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. On the same floor works his son, Phillip C. Coghlan, who is 72 years old. He joined the staff some forty years ago, and compared to his father, he is a mere beginner.

Second place went to J. C. Graham of Marvell, Ark., 86 years old, and has worked at the trade since 1849.

Third award went to William G. J. Perry, of Malden, Mass., 87 years old, and who has worked at the trade since 1851.

Fourth award went to William H. Bates, Pekin, Ill., who has spent 74 years at the trade. The following took rank in the order named: Charles G. Parker, Arlington, Mass., 73 years at the trade; C. J. Hildredth, Albany, Ala., 73 years; Henry C. Openshaw, Jersey City, N. J., 72 years; Arthur R. Gray, Nashville, Tenn., 72 years; Arthur H. Mitten, Westminster, Md., 71 years; W. C. Aydelott, Columbia, Tenn., 69 years; J. C. Lesher, Mauch Chunk, Pa., 68 years; David Elephant, Chicago, Ill., 67 years; Thomas Moore, Vancouver, B. C., 67 years; T. J. Appleyard, Tallahassee, Fla., 67 years; A. G. Gowanlock, Scarborough Junction, 66 years; David J. Hill, Cambridge, Mass., 66 years; Hiram A. Yarnell, Los Angeles, Calif., 66 years; Thomas B. Shoaff, Shelbyville, Ill., 66 years; F. W. Dennis, Jacksonville, Fla., 66 years; Charles Francis, New York City, N. Y., 65 years; Charles A. Brown, Silver City, N. C., 65; James C. Ranck, Elmira, N. Y., 65 years; J. P. O'Brien, Orange, N. Y., 65 years; O. Howard Hall, Bridgeport, Conn., 64 years; Wm. G. Bigger, Brooklyn, N. Y., 64 years; W. A. Minter, Norfolk, Va., 63 years.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

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EVERYTHING for the home—for ALL the people—the finest grades—the popular priced—the lowest prices, always—SATISFYING SERVICE.

LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS

PROMISE YOURSELF

To be so strong that nothing can disturb your peace of mind.

To talk health, happiness and prosperity to every person you meet.

To make all your friends feel that there is something in them.

To look on the sunny side of everything and make your optimism come true.

To think only of the best, to work only for the best, and to expect only the best.

To be just as enthusiastic about success of others as you are about your own.

To forget the mistakes of the past and press on to the greater achievements of the future.

To wear a cheerful countenance at all times and to have a smile ready for every living creature you meet.

To give so much time to the improvement of yourself that you have no time to criticize others.

To be too large for worry, too noble for anger, too strong for fear, and too happy to permit the presence of trouble.

To think well of yourself, and to proclaim this fact to the world—not in loud words, but in great deeds.

To live in the faith that the world is on your side so long as you are true to the best that is in you.—Christian D. Larson.

CHILDREN OF LEPERS.

In 1925 a plan for saving the uninfected children of the Culion leper colony in the Philippines was instituted by the office of the public welfare commissioner at Manila. In order to prevent these children from contracting leprosy from their parents they are removed from the colony and placed in institutions or private homes. By January, 1926, 285 children under 15 years of age had been removed. The youngest children are cared for in a public nursery near Culion, and if it is not possible to place the older ones with relatives or friends they are put in institutions where their care can be supervised by the office of the commissioner. Periodical health examinations are given to detect any early signs of leprosy which may appear. School training is provided, and as far as possible the children are being prepared for happy, useful lives. They are encouraged to correspond with their parents, who are advised by monthly reports from the institutions of their progress. This correspondence is deemed safe, since all letters sent from the leper colony are thoroughly disinfected. The discovery of a cure for leprosy makes possible the hope that the children may eventually be restored to their parents.

NOTHING LOST.

A Kansas City man didn't get home until pretty late one night last week, and a night or so later, about the time his wife was beginning to quiet down a bit and talk about something else, the telephone in the home rang at a late hour. The wife answered the call. "This is the chief of the fire department," said the voice on the wire. "Your husband's store is on fire and I thought perhaps he had better come down." "Yeah," said the wife, "that's a good story. Well, he doesn't go out again tonight." The voice insisted that the store was on fire, but the wife would not be convinced, and refused to call her husband to the phone. Next morning the husband found that the place had been on fire and the damage from fire and water was considerable. "No matter," says the wife. "You couldn't have done any good if you had gone there."

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective. Demand it on all the things you purchase. Merchants will then appreciate that you mean business.

RELIEVE PAIN WITH LAMP.

A small reading lamp has great possibilities in its light rays, as a reliever of pain. The rays of light seem as powerless to cure pain as the air to carry the radio message until one has actually tried them, as they are now being resorted to in hospitals, in sanitariums, and in the tuberculosis camps for the cure of disease.

While large wattage lamps are necessary for deep therapy, to produce general bodily reaction, a small nitrogen reading lamp will relieve the local rheumatic pain, or the twinge of neuritis, especially if the rays be brought down within ten or twelve inches of the area and a cloth covers the lamp to concentrate the rays on the aching spot.

The earache, toothache, the pain in the foot or hand, knee joint, elbow or shoulder can be successfully treated at home in this manner. Many masseurs and physicians order light rays for twenty minutes, alternated with a dash of ice, which keeps up a constant stimulation of the blood in the painful area, and it is by this curative action of the blood that the pain, abscess or inflammation is removed.—Edna Purdy Walsh, W. N. U. Service.

BIG ELECTRIC MAGNET.

A few thousand years ago a citizen of Greece discovered that if a piece of amber were rubbed it acquired a curious ability to pick up threads or bits of paper. The Greek word for amber is "elektron" and the power induced by rubbing the amber was static electricity, comments the New Jersey Public Utility Information Committee.

From this early discovery was derived the name of the greatest of modern forces. The fragment of amber was a direct forerunner of the first tiny magnet which has a still later descendant in the form of a gigantic electro-magnet that can lift ten tons of steel in its giant grip.

This huge electro-magnet, which has been built for use in steel mills, resembles an inverted pie about five feet in diameter. Inside the steel shell is the winding of strap copper insulated with asbestos ribbon. The magnet is moved on an electric crane and when the current is turned on it will pick up and hold a 20,000-pound mass of metal.

PORK SALAD.

2 cups cold lean diced pork
1 cup fresh chopped celery
pepper
1 cup chopped tart apple
salt
paprika
lettuce
mayonnaise

Combine apples and mayonnaise. Mix the other ingredients, except paprika and lettuce, add to the mayonnaise and apples. Place on lettuce leaves and garnish with a touch of mayonnaise and a dash of paprika.

FIDELITAS.

We are old friends now, Loneliness and I;
We know each other's moods. Our hands can meet
In understanding, silent and complete.
Together we have watched long days go by,
And seen the moon send heartache through the
sky;

Together we have walked paths bittersweet
With longing, and I know that I shall greet
This constant friend until the day I die.
Once I had thought to lose him, when you came
And loved away the longing from my heart;
But I have need of friend and lover, too,
For Loneliness has learned to speak your name
And, on those days when we are far apart,
I talk with him, as friend to friend, of you.

—Katherine C. Terry.

A farmer was trying hard to fill out a railway company claim sheet for a cow that had been killed on the track. He came down to the last item: "Disposition of the carcass." After puzzling over the question for some time, he wrote: "Kind and gentle."—Tawney Kat.

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GRANADA THEATRE DIRECTLY OPP.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Three of San Francisco's delegates to the Indianapolis Convention returned on Tuesday and will be present and render a report to the union at the meeting Sunday. Everyone is urged to be present Sunday as no doubt our representatives from the annual gathering of the Typographical Union will have a very interesting report, and by attendance and attention to the resume given by those who carried credentials from No. 21, each member will be in a position to intelligently decide issues which will be placed before the membership in the near future.

Be in line with No. 21 on Labor Day.

As everyone knows, the convention just closed was the largest and probably the most important in the history of the I. T. U., and there will be several very important matters sent to the referendum as a result of the action of the convention, and these matters should have a most careful study by the individual member.

Be in line with No. 21 on Labor Day.

In the coming Labor Day parade transportation will be provided for the women members, and likewise for the aged and physically disabled. All others will march, and this latter fact should be borne in mind since there is no desire to organize an auto parade. Our women members are now urged to reply to the postcards that have been sent them, if they have not already done so. For the marchers No. 21's committee is prepared to handle the full numerical strength of the Union—and to the extent that each individual member is willing to lend his or her presence on Labor Day morning will depend the showing and appearance of your organization before the public. Are you aiding the committee in your chapel, and when meeting with other members, by urging these claims? It should also be a source of pride to be able to participate in the first great local parade in which the members of organized labor will wear a common insignia—without distinction of trade or calling—emblematic of the brotherhood in the great American Federation of Labor. That this latter feature has spread is apparent thus early since an order has been received from the Eureka organizations for 5000 emblems of the same design that is to be used in San Francisco. The method of distribution of the emblems by the Typographical Union committee will shortly be announced—and whether at work or on vacation, in or out of the city, members of organized labor are expected to wear this emblem, all day. Chapel chairmen and others having knowledge of our aged and physically infirm members who desire to participate in the parade are asked to furnish the committee or union officers with names, that provision may be made for their transportation. Again let it be urged: Spend the morning of your Labor Day holiday helping your union! Don't place all your dependence for the welfare of your organization on "George."

Be in line with No. 21 on Labor Day.

George Frommer recently deposited a card from New York Union No. 6 and was the incentive for a feature photo in the Bulletin pictorial section the past week. Mr. Frommer was photographed with one of the Golden Gate Park camels, and the caption stated that he hadn't tasted a drop of water in two years. This alone would not make Mr. Frommer unique among printers, as it is not unusual for some members, at least, to forego water for much longer periods than two years, but in the case of Mr. Frommer it is a real distinction and is but part of a very strict diet the gentleman has followed for some years. Mr. Frommer has not touched cooked food or meats for many months, limiting himself to fruits and nuts, and states that by this method he has been able to

cure himself of very serious ailments. Mr. Frommer has also made a great study of diet and the effects of foods upon health, and discourses most interestingly upon the subject.

Be in line with No. 21 on Labor Day.

The San Francisco Express made its appearance the past week and it is hoped that it may be very successful and enjoy the growth which its promoters anticipate for it.

Be in line with No. 21 on Labor Day.

The Allied Printing Trades Council at its meeting on Monday night voted to place a float in the Labor Day parade. It was also learned from the delegates present that in all probability the Typographical Union will be the only organization to parade as a unit. Others of the allied crafts were invited to march with the printers on September 5.

Be in line with No. 21 on Labor Day.

Lewis Morris, the handsome young apprentice of the Walter N. Brunt Press, mistook his right hand for a piece of proof paper at the above-named printing plant on Thursday, with the result that a hurried call on the insurance doctors was necessary. Lewis says he's a lucky guy, for he had just taken out an accident insurance policy and his enforced absence is bringing in more "dough" than if he were working.

Be in line with No. 21 on Labor Day.

Friday evening, August 12th, at 6:00 o'clock, employees of the Kennedy-ten Bosch Company, San Francisco, met in a private dining room of Hotel Stewart, Geary street, to join in a testimonial dinner tendered to Mr. A. Roy Wilkins, who, after eight years of efficient and satisfactory service as foreman of the composing room, was voluntarily leaving the company's employ to assume charge of an office on the Oakland side of the Bay. The gathering was notable as an expression of unanimous friendship and good will to the retiring foreman by all connected with this printing establishment; and advantage was taken of the occasion for presentation to Mr. Wilkins of five handsomely-bound volumes of "The Fleuron," Stanley Morrison's annual contribution to the art of printing. Following commendatory remarks by Mr. Kennedy and individual good wishes by the various ones present, Mr. Hunt, of the firm, sprung the surprise gift, which was accepted by Mr. Wilkins as something he would treasure in the years to come, both for its intrinsic value and in memory of pleasant years and happy associations with The Kennedy-ten Bosch Company.

Daily News Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

So confirmed a believer in municipal ownership is Harry Fulton that he patronizes street cars when it is no longer a necessity. For Harry saved up enough to hand over in exchange for a Paige sedan.

Be in line with No. 21 on Labor Day.

It should be stated early and often that the beautifully colored shiner under Mike Sherman's eye is a result of indulging in the great American game of baseball even though it does look like Dempsey had been practicing on him.

Be in line with No. 21 on Labor Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vaughn spent the first part of the week on a motor trip into the San Joaquin Valley.

Be in line with No. 21 on Labor Day.

"Deer are scarcer in the mountains of California this year than long skirts on Powell street," guessed Clarence Davy, just back from an excursion into the wilds with his gun. He brought home the gun—and a full box of shells.

Be in line with No. 21 on Labor Day.

The great open spaces, where men are men and hunters are Marathon runners, seduced Chick Smoot from his job a few days ago. The night gang hope he has better luck than others from the shop have had so far.

Be in line with No. 21 on Labor Day.

Harry Crotty tore out of town on a rattle over the week end. He wanted to see Crotty junior, who pesticates around up Sacramento way.

Be in line with No. 21 on Labor Day.

Saturday's News carried pictures of the bride and groom to be—May L. Gasaway and Ed Lowe—and the odd thing about the reproductions was that their friends recognized them! Accompanying these unusual illustrations was a writeup, gently kidding, good humoredly giving details of this romance of the proofroom in which every employee of the paper takes an interest, the principals are so well and favorably known. Members of the composing room, especially, every one a personal

MAILERS, NOTICE!

To the Membership of San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18:

You are hereby urged to attend the regular meeting of the Union to be held at the Labor Temple on Sunday, August 21, 1927, when you will be given an opportunity to register a protest against the actions of President C. W. Von Ritter and Secretary Edward P. Garrigan in signing a new wage scale agreement without the proper authorization of the Union. The future well-being of the organization is at stake. It is up to you if you want to rectify a grievous wrong.

Fraternally,

Ferdinand Barbrick
H. Christie

Dominic Del Carlo
Alfred F. O'Neill

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Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,700,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund over \$575,000.00, standing on Books at	1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
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HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum, COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY, AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY	
--	--

friend of Mrs. Gasaway and Mr. Lowe, are enthusiastic in their expressions of hope for a long and happy married life.

Be in line with No. 21 on Labor Day.

Harry Beach wisecracked that with Ed Lowe, most eligible of all the bachelors, married, there might be a chance for him. True, true, there isn't so much to distract the ladies' attention.

Be in line with No. 21 on Labor Day.

"Of recent years," ruminated Alfie Moore, "I have been more concerned with culinary affairs than those of the heart. Still if I had Ed Lowe's ability there should be no insuperable obstacle to combining the twain."

Be in line with No. 21 on Labor Day.

MAILERS' NOTES.

By Edward P. Garrigan.

Well, boys, Andy Heaphey has removed to a very nice apartment at the corner of Jersey and Church streets. Andy was all prepared to move on a Sunday, and he was going to have some of the boys to help him, but an unforeseen spirit moved Andy, which forced him to decide to move on a Thursday. One of our wise guys said he knew where George McManus got his idea for Jiggs and Maggie.

Lucius Reed just returned from his trip down to Mobile, Ala., and is back at the grind on the Examiner.

Tommy Stone and family arrived home the other day from their trip to the Grand Canyon and Yellowstone Park.

Tom Burke spent a couple weeks at Rio Nido

and Stumble Inn was stained this time, not painted. In a letter to me, Tom stated that he was dancing each night and having one general good time. "I danced all night in my knickers," said Tom. I don't remember what it was, but Annie Laurie once said something about those fellows that wear knickers and don't play golf.

Delegates Baker and Von Ritter arrived at the big show. Just when our delegate, Von Ritter, was going in to take his seat, Head Usher Ferd. Barbrack hung out a sign, "Standing room only." I don't know what method he used to clean the aisle of those holding tickets for seats. The bouncer must have turned on the vacuum sweeper system.

Sunday is our regular meeting day. Come up and you may hear what happened at the conventions.

Here are a few of the personal rules of life written by the pupils of a school in New York's congested district:

"You must always be obegent, clean your neck, stand erect and swallow good fresh air."

"Don't steal from the 5 and 10-cent store and if you hit a girl you're a coward."

"Every week you must have a bath and don't never do no murderin'."

"Pa, you remember you promised to give me \$5 if I passed in school this year?"

"Yes, Tommy."

"Well, Pa, you ain't gonna have that expense." —Christian Leader.

An old German had a boy of whom he was very proud and decided to find out the trend of his mind. He adopted a novel method by which to test him. He slipped into the boy's room one morning and placed on a table a bottle of whisky, a Bible and a silver dollar. "Now," he said, "when dot boy comes in, if he takes dot dollar he's going to be a beezness man; if he takes dot Bible, he's going to be a preacher; if he takes dot whisky, he's no goot and is going to be a drunkard." Then he hid behind a door to see which his son would choose. In came the boy, whistling. He stepped up to the table, picked up the Bible and put it under his arm, then snatched up the bottle and took two or three drinks, picked up the dollar and put it in his pocket, and went out smacking his lips. The discerning old gentleman poked his head out from behind the door and explained: "Mein Gott, he's going to be a politician."

"What are the functions of the skin?" asked an English school teach.

"To prevent us from looking raw," one boy answered.

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from Sox to Suits with the United
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It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership, begin to do so now.

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SIXTEENTH AND CAPP STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO

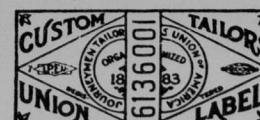


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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday Evening,
August 12, 1927.

Called to order at 8 p.m. by President Stanton.
Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Credentials—J. N. Baller elected delegate of Upholsterers No. 28. Seated.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in the Clarion.

Communications—Filed—American Federation of Labor, stating that Council's resolution on Hands Off China Conference will be taken up by President Green on his return to Washington. From Pontiac Central Labor Union, Pontiac, Mich., asking trade unionists to stay away from their city on account of great unemployment and low wages prevailing in all industries. Moving Picture Operators and Street Carmen, Division No. 518, transmitting donations to the Reapportionment Petition Fund. District Council of Retail Clerks, requesting moral support of all trade unionists in preserving Admission Day, September 9, as a legal holiday; on motion, Council endorsed the said request.

Referred to the Law and Legislative Committee—Communication and copy of bill (S. 5792) of U. S. Senator W. L. Jones, Committee on Commerce, requesting endorsement and support of that measure, which has for its purpose to further develop an American merchant marine by the construction of additional cargo and passenger vessels, and providing that none of existing or new vessels be disposed of without consent of Congress.

Referred to Committee on Education—Communication from the Workers' Education Bureau, relative to conferences or institutes on various economic subjects.

American Federation of Labor, call to send a delegate to the Los Angeles convention to convene Monday, October 3, 1927. On motion, the Council decided to send one delegate.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Fostor's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Report of Executive Committee—Committee recommended endorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Sausage Makers' Union, containing several changes, subject to endorsement of the State Butchers' Federation and the international union. Concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Report the unfair condition of the Mutual Stores and request active moral support. Auto Mechanics—Have transferred their funds to the Brotherhood Bank and ordered Labor Day badges. Musicians—Will have a band of 50 pieces in the Labor Day parade and have ordered 1000 badges; requests unions to send in orders for bands for Labor Day as quickly as possible.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on bills, which were ordered paid.

Report of Joint Labor Day Committee—Read as previously printed in the Labor Clarion. Committee hereafter will meet each Saturday evening until Labor Day. Arrangements proceeding and indicate great success, nearly 100 unions going to take part in the parade.

Nominations—For delegate to San Bernardino convention of the California State Federation of Labor: Wm. Conboy, John Daly.

For delegate to Los Angeles convention of the American Federation of Labor: Frank Ferguson.

For members of the Executive Committee (two vacancies): J. L. McDonald, James Hopkins, J. R. Matheson, Felix Dumond.

For directors of the Labor Clarion (two vacancies): Claude Baker, James Coulsting.

Further nominations laid over to next meeting, election to be held at the following meeting.

Unfinished Business—Second reading of proposed Constitutional Amendment transferring the duties of the Financial Secretary-Treasurer to the Secretary-Business agent and giving the latter office the name of Secretary-Treasurer. Moved to adopt, carried. Final action to be had at next regular meeting.

Receipts—For two weeks, ending August 12, 1927—\$1566.10.

Disbursements—For two weeks, ending August 12, 1927—\$541.49.

Meeting adjourned at 9:10 p.m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Patronize the union label, card and button, and the Municipal Railway wherever and whenever possible.

JOINT LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

Minutes of Meeting Held in San Francisco Labor Temple, Saturday Evening, August 13, 1927.

Called to order at 8:15 p.m. by President James B. Gallagher.

Roll call dispensed with as attendance record was kept by the sergeant-at-arms.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Communications—From Kenny Automotive Parts Co., 525 Valencia street, offering to handle a number of banner carriages on Labor Day and soliciting orders. From a great number of organizations stating they would parade and also ordering badges, referred without reading to the Committee on Arrangements for attention and action. Letter from Director Frank Vernon of Humboldt County Labor Day celebration, ordering 5000 Labor Day badges; referred to Committee on Badges.

Reports of Committees—Committee on Arrangements reported having only three unions more to visit and that the number of organizations taking part in the parade is almost 100. There is also unofficial information at hand that sister craft unions in Oakland intend to parade with their respective craft organizations here.

Committee on Music reported having orders for 11 bands and expect an additional number this coming week. Will bring in recommendations for additional music at next meeting.

Committee on Floats, Delegate Reardon chairman, reported ability to furnish truck for floats to organizations making application therefor, and would like to receive orders early. Will assist any union contemplating making a display in the parade.

Under this head it was moved, seconded and carried that all sub-committees meet during the coming week and be prepared to submit their reports to the next meeting of the Joint Committee; Secretary being instructed to send out notices to the individual committee men.

General discussion was indulged in, lead by Delegate Frank C. MacDonald, advocating a generous display of floats and inscriptive banners thereon informing the general public as to what the organized labor movement is accomplishing for its membership, in the way of death and sick benefits, old age and unemployment pensions, betterment of wage and working conditions and other benefits derived through organization of wage earners. There is a general lack of advertising by trade unions in regard to their work and accomplishments and a Labor Day celebration is the best possible mode of advertising our movement for the benefit of the unorganized and the general public. There should be an effort made by each organization in the parade to have one or more floats and by such means both break the monotony of merely great numbers of men in line and to impart information to the onlookers as to what the organization means to the members. Any organization failing to advertise itself on Labor Day misses a grand opportunity to advance its interests and it is sincerely hoped that all unions, large and small, will avail themselves of this wonderful means of placing their claims and value before the eyes and minds of the public.

New Business—It was moved, seconded and carried that at the meeting to be held next Saturday evening, August 20, 1927, the General Committee proceed to determine the formation of the parade, by fixing the number of divisions and their respective assembly points, to enable the individual organizations to notify their members.

It was also moved, seconded and carried that the Committee on Badges do everything possible to hasten the delivery of the Labor Day badges, as a

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number of the organizations intend to send notice and badge to the home address of each member, giving the particulars required for being promptly at the time and place assigned for his union in the line of march on Labor Day, Monday morning, September 5, 1927.

Meeting then adjourned at 9:15 p.m., to meet again Saturday next, August 20, at 8:15 p.m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
TOM CONNORS,
Secretaries.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Angola: Immigration Restrictions—An ordinance of the Governor-General of the Belgian Congo has authorized and directed immigration authorities to demand a deposit of 5000 francs as a guaranty of solvency, during a period of six months, from persons arriving in the colony with the purpose of devoting themselves to commercial, industrial or agricultural operations, except where such persons can prove that they have a credit of 20,000 francs in the colony.

Canada: Immigration—According to official returns 23,941 immigrants entered Canada during the month of May, of whom 8408 came from Great Britain, 2503 from the United States and 13,030 from other countries. This represents a decrease from immigration during April, when 35,441 persons entered Canada, but an increase of 29 per cent in the more significant comparison with May of last year, when 18,620 immigrants entered Canada.

Czechoslovakia: Unemployment—The Czechoslovak Ministry of Social Welfare recently published statistics showing that unemployment is decreasing steadily at the present time and that the general situation is better.

England: Industrial Efficiency Committee—Out of the recent world economic conference at Geneva, a movement has indirectly arisen in England to create a committee on industrial efficiency for the purpose of rendering (1) to the community greater stability and a higher standard in the conditions of life; (2) to the consumer lower prices and goods more carefully adapted to general requirements, and (3) to the producers higher and steadier remuneration.

Mexico: Restrictive Immigration Order—The government of the United Mexican States, through the Secretary, recently promulgated an order "restricting the immigration of laborers of Syrian, Lebanese, Armenian, Palestinian, Arabic and Turkish origin" for the purpose of conserving "national economy" and relieving "conglomeration in urban centers."

Poland: Unemployment—The number of unemployed in Poland at the end of May was 207,570, as compared with 226,018 at the end of April, a decrease of 18,448.

Sweden: Emigration to Canada—The Canadian Minister of Immigration and Colonization, on an official visit to Scandinavia, recently stated that Scandinavian immigrants are always welcome in Canada and that his government arranges transportation at reduced rates to Canada and guarantees one year's work to farm and lumber laborers who are willing to make an agreement with the government.

PLANS PERFECT LAUNDRY.

Scotland Yard frowns upon the proposal of Lady Ossulston to eliminate laundry marks in a laundry she is to start in London soon. Officials say many criminals have been traced by the aid of such marks.

"I want to evolve the perfect laundry," said the titled laundry proprietor in explaining her scheme.

The Sherlock Holmeses of Whitehall, however, do not consider it a perfect laundry by any means. They want the indelible initials and numbers put on clothing because the marks provide invaluable clues for running down violators of the law.

HELP OF WOMEN.

Women who don't take an interest in their husband's unions, and men who snub their wives if they do, both came in for their share of criticism at the Women's Auxiliary Institute held at Brookwood Labor College recently.

"We know that sometimes a wife is jealous of her husband's outside interests, particularly if she has to stay at home with the children and so cannot share them. But on the other hand, there are lots of men who shut up like clams when they come home and don't give their wives a chance to know what's going on in the labor world," the women said. "What we need is a union home, not just a union man. When a strike comes on, the men have at least the inspiration of meetings and marches. The women stay at home and wonder how they are going to pay the grocery bill. Small wonder that they are often not enthusiastic about the strike, when they don't know what it's about."

Women's auxiliaries can help the cause of unionism by studying labor problems and bringing the labor viewpoint to their other clubs and societies, Mrs. Grace B. Klueg of the Machinists' Auxiliary pointed out. "If we devoted less energy to floor work and seeing which committee could serve the most elaborate luncheons, and more energy to finding out what the labor movement is up against, we would be rendering a real service," she said.

Company unionism, labor legislation, wages, women in industry, household budgets and public school education were among the subjects suggested for group study. Problems of housing and rents were considered and pictures shown of co-operative and municipal housing schemes in this country and Europe. The increasing use of electricity in the home and the consequent interest of the housewife in utilizing coal and water power for giant power systems to circumvent the enormous profits now being made by private utilities companies were also discussed.

WAGE RATES TRACED TO UNIONISM.

Employers who favor welfare work and the company "union" are not justified in claiming credit for initiating the American high-wage policy, writes William Green, editor of the American Federationist, current issue.

"Those who know American business executives," said Mr. Green, "may well ask these questions:

"If there had been no trade unions, would American industries be paying the present high-wage rates?

"If there had been no trade unions, would industries have devised employee representation plans?

"If there had been no trade unions, would companies have established employee stock ownership plans, old-age pensions, group insurance, etc.?

"The union remains as before the era of industrial welfare, the one agency with authority and competence to set standards for wage earners. It is the only agency free enough to give management the benefit of work experience that management needs in order to know production progress."

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Arthur E. Booth of the letter carriers, William C. Kittler of the musicians, J. J. Silva of the masters, mates and pilots, Carl A. Johnson of the sailors, William Logie and Albert Brose of the molders.

The Joint Labor Day Committee will meet in the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. It is most important that all delegates be present on this occasion because drawing for positions in the parade will take place and the line of march will be outlined. There will be but three more meetings of the committee before Labor Day. Remember Saturday, August 20, and be on hand.

William Conboy, special representative of the Teamsters' International Union, has returned from Stockton, where he succeeded in signing a contract with a large concern for the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union of the Slough City, which is a substantial victory for the organization, because Stockton has been pretty much of a non-union town for a number of years past. Conboy reports that the unions are making progress and that ultimately the city will be back in the union fold.

J. H. Daller was seated as a delegate from the Upholsterers' Union at the last meeting of the Labor Council. The organization reports that it is making progress in its campaign against the non-union concerns in this city and has succeeded in signing contracts with some of those that were on the outside for some time.

The Labor Council has endorsed the new wage scale and working agreement of the Sausage Makers' Union, and it will now go to the State Federation of Butchers.

Workers are being warned to remain away from Pontiac, Mich., by the Pontiac Central Labor Council. A large unemployed surplus, low wages and high living costs make it necessary to dis-

courage an additional influx of labor, the Council states.

Lonnie W. Butler, who was for many years, up to 1916, secretary of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, and active in the labor movement, has been named as chief clerk in the State Division of Motor Vehicles, with headquarters at Sacramento. He was named to a temporary position in the department about three months ago. After retiring from the Labor Council secretaryship, Butler was connected for some years with the motor branch office in Los Angeles. During his activity in the labor movement he was a member of the Teamsters' Union. He has many friends who will be pleased at his good fortune.

Miss Ruth Davis, assistant secretary of the Los Angeles Labor Council, accompanied by her mother, spent a few days in San Francisco last week. She is spending her vacation calling on friends in the Bay section. She came to the city by auto stage, but expects to return to her home by sea.

George William Briggs, auditor for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, passed away last week at his Chicago home, according to advices received by wire in this city. He was well known for his efficiency methods in the office which he occupied, and a distinct loss is felt by all who were acquainted with him.

Nominations for delegates to the State Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor conventions will again be open at the meeting of the Labor Council this evening. Nominations will also be open to fill vacancies on the executive committee and for directors of the Labor Clarion. The election will be held at the meeting on the evening of Friday, August 26. The constitutional amendment consolidating the offices of financial secretary with that of the business agent will be voted on at the meeting tonight, and if adopted will become the law of the Council at once.

YOU NEED FIVE LABELS.

Delegates to the coming State Federation of Labor convention at San Bernardino should get themselves in good shape to pass the inspection of the union label committee, which was created at the San Diego session and functioned for the first time at Oakland last year. It is the duty of said committee to ascertain the number of union labels shown upon wearing apparel of the delegates. Failure of any delegate to show five or more union labels means the reporting of his name to the convention.

So that the delegates can make no mistakes, they will find on the back of the original credentials they receive showing that they are entitled to a seat in the convention, the following, which is quite plain in its meaning. Familiarize yourself, as it may save embarrassment. It reads:

Check Your Union Labels—In accordance with Section 4 of Article II, delegates to the convention should have at least five union labels on their personal wearing apparel. To facilitate the work of the union label investigating committee, delegates-elect are requested to fill in and sign the check list before presenting their credentials:

The undersigned hereby affirms that he or she has checked the list which follows and that the check marks indicate the union labels which appear upon his personal wearing apparel:

(Coat)
Suit (Pants) Overcoat Suspenders
(Vest)
Hat Underwear Armbands Cap
Collar Handkerchiefs Shirt Necktie
Belt Shoes Hosiery Collar Button
Garters Jewelry◆

FRENCH TO LECTURE.

Will J. French, former chairman of the Industrial Accident Commission, will resume a course of lectures at the University of California in the department of economics. On the invitation of President W. W. Campbell and Dr. Carl C. Plehn, head of the department, approved by the regents at their last meeting, French will lecture on workmen's compensation, safety and insurance. French was at one time president of the San Francisco Labor Council and of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. His wide study of labor and industrial subjects has made him an authority.

LABOR LAW BREAKER JAILED.

A ten-day jail sentence was given Mrs. Jessie Coyle, operator of a mail and advertising service by Police Judge Jacks yesterday after conviction of her third labor law violation in less than a year. Mrs. Coyle, who heads the Pacific Farm Service Bureau, 1095 Market street, was arrested in July on complaint of A. W. Brown, 535 Stockton street. He testified she owed him \$298.70 salary. Attorney Arthur L. Johnson, appearing for the State Labor Commission, asked that the woman be given a jail sentence in view of the fact that she had two previous labor law violation convictions.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

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